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MUIR, RAMSEY. *Nationalism and Internationalism*. Pp. 229. Price, \$1.25.
Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1917.

The main thesis of this work is that the growth of the national state constitutes a step in the development of internationalism. The author takes issue with those who believe that the growth of intense nationalism has been the cause of most international conflicts and is at the root of the present world struggle. He emphasizes the importance of having political boundaries co-terminous with national units. Boundaries determined by conquest are certain, sooner or later, to be the source of further conflict. Furthermore, with national ambition satisfied through the corresponding arrangement of political boundaries, there is furnished the basis for the growth of orderly relations between states. The author believes that with national ambitions satisfied, there will be no danger of international aggression.

His lucid presentation of the subject, combined with the judicious use of historical material, makes this book one of the most illuminating presentations, thus far published, of the relation between nationalism and internationalism.

L. S. R.

SCOTT, JAMES BROWN. *A Survey of International Relations between the United States and Germany*. Pp. cxiv, 390. Price, \$5.00. New York: University Press, 1917.

The title of this work is a bit misleading. It indicates that the book is a treatise on the relations between the United States and Germany, but in fact the contents embrace much more than the title suggests. To start with, there are 114 pages (about one-fourth of the entire matter of the text) of documentary material consisting of extracts from the writings of German philosophers like Hegel and Lessson, of militarists, like von Clausewitz, von Moltke and Bernhardi, of the historians Treitschke and Mommsen, from the utterances of Frederick the Great, Bismark, Bethmann Hollweg and William II, and from the *Kriegsbrauch im Landkriege*, all selected for the purpose of illustrating German conceptions regarding the nature of the state, of international law and of international policy. They appear to have been translated by the author from the German original, and in some cases they are accompanied by critical bibliographical and expository notes. They illustrate well enough the immoral, not to say brutal, theories which have long been current in Germany, although it is submitted that in some cases more apt selections could have been made, notably from von Clausewitz and the *Kriegsbrauch*. Interesting and valuable enough as illustrations of Germany's philosophy, they of course have no immediate relation to the subject of the treatise as announced in the title. This elaborate exhibit is followed by a chapter on the genesis of the war of 1914 in which the international relations of Europe since 1815 are reviewed.

The author then proceeds to consider the problem of American neutrality following the outbreak of the war in Europe and he examines in turn the various charges of unneutral conduct made against the government and people of the United States as they are set forth in Senator Stone's letter of January 8, 1915, to

Secretary Bryan. The author shows convincingly enough to an impartial mind that none of the charges had any basis in international law.

Then coming to the more immediate questions at issue between Germany and the United States, he considers in turn the controversies raised by the German methods of submarine warfare, the German position as to armed merchantmen, the destruction of prizes, war zones, blockades, mines, reprisals, etc. The book concludes with two chapters of special merit, one on arbitration showing how the Germans defeated at the second Hague Conference the project for an obligatory arbitration treaty, and the other on the freedom of the seas, in which the views of Grotius and the doctrine of the United States Supreme Court are set forth at length.

By reason of the great learning of the author as a jurist and his special familiarity with many of the questions of international law involved in the controversy with Germany, due to his official connection with the neutrality board which passed upon those questions, his analysis of the points of law raised is both illuminating and sound, and as such, his treatise presents the American case against Germany in an able and convincing manner. As to his interpretation of the principles of international law, applicable to the questions discussed, there is little to criticize. Unfortunately the enormous amount of quoted matter which encumbers the pages of his book makes it rather hard reading. We could only wish that there had been less of this and more of the distinguished author's discriminating analysis and comment.

J. W. G.

THORPE, FRANCIS NEWTON. *The Essentials of American Constitutional Law*. Pp. xii. Price \$1.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1917.

This epitome of the leading principles of American constitutional law and their application in judicial decisions, is designed for the use of college classes and the general reader. Starting with an effective exposition of Sovereignty in the American Constitutional System, the author discusses in turn Legislative Powers, Taxation, Commerce, Contracts and Property, Executive Power, Judicial Power, State Comity, Territories and Possessions, Limitations, Fundamental Rights, and Citizenship. To the twelve chapters of text are added the Constitution of the United States, a table of cases cited, facilitating the use of court reports and case-books, and a brief index.

The chapter on judicial power might well precede the analysis of legislative and executive powers, thus capitalizing the unity inherent in our constitutional law, owing to the unique function of American courts in protecting individual rights against governmental encroachment. And since fundamental constitutional rights limit the exercise of both federal and state powers, it seems advantageous to accord the former prior treatment. Further, to scatter the discussion of fundamental rights in several chapters primarily devoted to other subjects, invites confusion and duplication, as evidenced by the author's account of "due process of law."

Grave omissions and errors are noted. There is no reference to such well known cases as *Standard Oil Company v. the United States* (221 U. S. 1) and *Muller*